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*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 13 was a little lower than the rate of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 17.1 per thousand of the population, this being considerably higher than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to only 13.7 per thousand. Of the large towns and cities of Germany, however, one-half showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including Breslau, Konigsberg, Halle, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower death rate than Berlin, viz, Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Hanover, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Rixdorf (with 16 per thousand), Schöneberg (with 14.8), and Charlottenburg (with the minimum of 7.8). The rate of mortality of Berlin was lower than that of Paris and Vienna, while London showed more favorable figures than this city. The infant death rate, amounting to 4.2 per year and thousand, was higher than that of Hamburg, but lower than the Munich and Leipzig figure. There were registered 127 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 128 deaths from acute diseases of the respiratory organs, 41 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from measles, 7 deaths from diphtheria, 7 deaths from scarlet fever, and 3 deaths from influenza.

## GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports, May 29 and 30, as follows: Week ended May 27, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; no deaths reported; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 23	Anselm.....	41	11	0	0
25	Spero.....	18	0	0	0

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

*Precautions taken to prevent introduction of yellow fever from Belize.*

Upon the receipt of a letter from Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson, at Belize, notifying me of the existence of yellow fever at said port, I informed the governor of this department that yellow fever had made its appearance in Belize, and suggested that as this coast was free from infection so far, a quarantine against the Belize coast should be established to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease on this coast. I inclose a copy of the governor's reply, showing the steps taken to prevent the introduction of the fever here. Livingston, so far, has been in good health, and not even a suspicious case has made its appearance.

[Inclosure.]

LIVINGSTON, *May 24, 1905.*

Dr. R. H. PETERS,

*In charge of the Quarantine Service of the United States.*

I have taken due note of your attentive official communication dated this day, by which I am informed that the doctor in charge of the United States Quarantine Service at Belize has advised you of the presence of yellow fever in that port, all of which I immediately communicated to the President of this Republic for his action. Meantime, as a precautionary measure, I have ordered the authorities at Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomas not to issue clearances to vessels destined to ports on the coast of Belize, nor to permit vessels to enter from these ports.

I am, sir, with all consideration, yours very truly,

MANUEL B. HERNANDEZ.

*Yellow fever at Livingston—Information wired to health officers of Gulf States.*

LIVINGSTON, *June 10, 1905.*WYMAN, *Washington.*

One yellow fever.

PETERS.

The above information was wired to Service quarantine officer, Gulf Quarantine; Sanitary Inspector J. Y. Porter, Key West, Fla.; Health Officer Goldthwaite, Mobile, Ala.; President Souchon, State board health, New Orleans, La., and State Health Officer Tabor, Austin, Tex.

## HAWAII.

*Reports from Honolulu—Supposed case of smallpox on army transport Sherman at Honolulu diagnosed chicken pox—Scarlet fever case from U. S. ship Lawton—Plague at Hilo.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, May 18, 24, and 25, as follows:

A supposed case of smallpox was removed from the U. S. army transport *Sherman* on May 13, 1905. The *Sherman* had already sailed for Manila and put back in order to land the case. On the day following the case was seen to have many of the characteristics of chicken pox. Subsequent developments proved the latter diagnosis.

I have received a case of scarlet fever with 1 direct contact from the U. S. naval training ship *Lawton*; this in accordance with a request from the commandant at the naval station.

## PLAGUE AT HILO.

MAY 25, 1905.

Two cases of plague are said to have occurred in Hilo during the past ten days. The first case is recovering and the diagnosis has been determined by the clinical symptoms. The second case is living at